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P O E T R Y.

THE SHOEMAKER.

As will your part, there all the honor lies."

The shoemaker sat amid wax and leather,

With lap-stone over his knee,

Where snug in his shop, he defied all weather,

Drawing his quarters and sole together—

A happy old man was he.

This happy old man was so wise and knowing,

The worth of his time he knew,

He bristled his ends and kept them going.

And felt to each moment a stitch was owing,

Until he got round the shoe.

Of every deed his wax was sealing,

The closing was firm and fast;

The prick of his awl never caused a feeling

Of pain to the toe; and his skill in healing

Was perfect and true to the last.

Whenever you gave him a foot to measure,

With gentle and skilful hand

He took its proportions with looks of pleasure,

As if you were giving the costliest treasure,

Or dubbing him lord of the land.

And many a one did he save from getting

A fever, or cold, or cough,

And many a foot did he save from wetting,

When, whether in water or snow 'twas setting,

His shoeing would keep them dry.

When he had done with his making and mending,

With hope and a peaceful breast.

Resigning his awl, as his thread was ending,

He passed from his bench, to the grave descending

As high as the king to rest.

SELECTED TABLES.

THE CENTRE TABLE.

"Husband," said Mrs. N. (it was many years ago), "I think we must have a centre-table. I have some very tasteful volumes, and some beautiful shells, and a variety of things with which to furnish it: and indeed our parlor is quite singular without it, they are so common now."

"Well, Mary," replied the husband, "the house is your own domain, you know. Arrange it to your own taste."

Mr. N. was a talented young lawyer, in a pleasant New England town, devoted to his profession, and fond of his wife. At the time of their marriage he built a moderate-sized house, convenient and well proportioned, in the planning of which, the wife was consulted, and gratified entirely. He left it pretty much to her, and her discretion and good taste went no further than their present means allowed, and wants required. The fondness of a young congenital couple, like George and Mary N., is easily contented: it is too happy in itself, to be disturbed by the suggestions of luxury and ambition.

During the first years of their married life, and while as yet the success of the young lawyer was problematical, the wife prided herself on the scrupulous, but not niggardly economy with which she regulated her outlays; but now that his reputation was established, and his income considerably and increasing, she thought their circumstances not only justified, but demanded some moderate expenditures in the way of gratifying taste.

The centre-table was procured, therefore, and duly placed in the middle of a room of fifteen feet by sixteen. It looked newer than the surrounding furniture of the apartment, but was not otherwise out of keeping with it.

"How do you like it, husband? Don't you think I have arranged it prettily; and is it not an addition to the room?"

"An addition it obviously is," replied the husband, "and an agreeable one, insomuch as it pleases you—if for no other reason."

"I knew you would approve of it," the wife continued; "and really, the room has so long had that same stereotype look, that it was time some little change were made to relieve the sense of sameness."

"Husband," said Mary, a few weeks later, "I find the parlor appears small—indeed it is rather cluttered—since we have the centre-table; there is hardly room to get about in it. Mr. C., who was in here this morning, and indeed several ladies, have remarked it. I have been thinking how to remedy it. We have only to enlarge the house a little on that side. It will give us more room above, also, as well as below; the cost will not be much, and it need not interrupt you in your business, as I can see to it. You know you are often complimenting me with those words of king Lemuuel, 'the heart of her husband doth safely trust in her; so trust me in this, and I will see it done.'

"Very well, wife," consult your own wishes in the matter. It may be more of a job than you think; and perhaps you will conclude, in the end, that the better way had been to dispense with the table, instead of stretching the house to accommodate it. However, if you can put up with the dust

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and confusion of it, I have no objection.

The carpenters were set at work, therefore, and the consequence was, the elongation of the house by several feet.

In refitting the room, the carpet was of course, too small, and a new one had to be bought; and the same was the case with the floor above. This was anticipated; but there was another consequence of the enlargement, which had somehow not been thought of; the fireplace was no longer where it should be. It seemed to have removed itself almost into a corner of the room. This was a sad blemish in the eye of a lady of so much taste as Mrs. N., and the more vexatious, as she herself was responsible for it. To pull down and rebuild the chimney was the only way to remedy it; and this, for the present, she did not venture to propose.

Mrs. N. was not ambitious, or not unreasonably so, but she loved symmetry and fitness, and could not bear to see things distorted and "out of sorts." With all her natural force of character, she could not content herself to see the fireplace where it was; and when summer came round again the workmen were recalled, and the chimney moved.

The room was now complete, and as it should be, *except* that the ceiling was a little too low to suit its enlarged dimensions. But the external proportions of the house had suffered. The front door and windows were as much out of place as the hearth within had been. This was another unforeseen result. It was ended three or four years, till the wife proposed to remove the defect by an extension of the house on that side equal to the other.

"Alas! the spirit of improvement," said an aged and infirm aunt, whose chamber had been twice invaded by these changes.

"Alas! the necessity of going on, when one has once embarked in it," the niece replied. "Really, this altering an old house though this is not an old one—is like the beginning of strife, and the letting out of waters. But for that unlucky centre-table, the house was well enough as it was, and I wish it had so remained. But now it is a standing slur upon our taste. It needs the addition to restore it to some shapeliness; and, besides, as our children grow older, we shall find more room convenient. And so, as Mr. N. has no objection, I think we will proceed."

In the execution of this resolve, more shrubbery was sacrificed; nor was that the worst. To accommodate the house, it was found necessary to shave the husband's office further, and, as the ground became sloping, it was found necessary to raise a high wall of mason work for its reception.

And now, was the house symmetrical? It was anything but that. Its length was too great for its elevation. It looked like a portion of a rope-walk. The projector of all these fine improvements wished a hundred times that it had remained as it was in those sunny days when she and her husband found it exactly to their minds.

"Who would have thought," said she,

"that all this would have come of so innocent a thing as a centre-table?"

However, she resolved to be content.

Experiments were at an end, and she had too much sense and principle, and was still too happy in the objects of her domestic love, to allow herself to be vexed at that which could not be remedied. She bore the sly good humored railing of her husband, which he could not quite suppress, especially when some friend wished to be taken through the house to see its conveniences. Indeed she often railed herself to the United States of America—and then he commenced again and went over the same round, flourishing his rifle all the time, and exerting his lungs to their utmost.

Although he often declared that he could whip any man in the round world,

except Col. C. that he fit under at New Orleans, nobody accepted the challenge, or took offence; the whole being considered

as a matter of course, and as the natural

effect of stimulant potions upon an illiterate man of ardent temperament, who when

duly sober, was an honest, quiet, and inof-

fensive citizen.

"Well Mary," said Mr. N. one day, "suppose this house could be reduced to its original condition, you would like it done would you not?" "With all my heart," she replied; "but that is of course impracticable."

"Yes, but with your consent,

we will to-morrow remove to another ex-

actly like it, which, under cover of a stran-

ger's name, has been built for me. In all

but the size, the house and the office are

exact facsimiles of what these were; and

the site is equally eligible. As for the

house we leave, I propose to resign it to

our minister, who needs more room than he

has, and as his salary is none too large, I

shall make it rent-free."

"Very well, wife," consult your own wishes in the matter. It may be more of a job than you think; and perhaps you will conclude, in the end, that the better way had been to dispense with the table, instead of stretching the house to accommodate it. However, if you can put up with the dust

THE PHILADELPHIA DUN.

One day, no matter when, a stranger was seen riding slowly through the streets of a flourishing town in Tennessee. He was a well dressed, good looking young man, mounted upon what in this country would be called "the best kind of a nag." His appearance, altogether, was respectable enough; it is even, as respects exteriors, a touch above what is common; and he would have passed along unnoticed, had it not been for one thing, which excited universal attention. Although the streets have been crowded with people, and the fronts of the stores were adorned with fine goods, and such fancy articles as usually attract the eye, the stranger's gaze was fixed on vacancy; he turned his head neither to the right hand, nor to the left; he moved not lip nor eyelid, but rode forward as if apparently unconscious, as well of his own existence, as of the presence of his fellow creatures.

It was court week, and an unusual concourse of people were collected. Here was the judge, with a long train of lawyers.—The candidates for office were here distributing smiles and kindnesses, and practising all those popular arts, which are so well understood in every republican country.—Here was the farmer, clad in his neatest homespun, and mounted on his best horse. Here was the hunter with his rifle. Here, in short, were the *people*; collected, some for pleasure, and some for business, exhibiting that excitement of feeling which crowds always produce, with a good humor which is only found in countries where all are free and equal. The public square exhibited a scene which would have been amusing to one unaccustomed to such displays of character. At one spot were two neighbors driving a bargain. Unlike the people of other countries, who transact such business in private, they were surrounded by a host of people, who all occasionally threw in their comments. A stranger judging from the sly jokes, the loud bantering, and the vociferous laughter which passes round the circle, would not have supposed that any serious business was in hand; a resolute circle parted, a horse would be swapped, a crop of tobacco sold, or a tract of land conveyed. Not far off, was a set of politicians, settling the affairs of the nation.—But the most amusing individuals were some two or three who were *cavorting*.—Now, if any lady or gentleman is so ignorant of the American language as not to know what *cavorting* is, and if Webster's celebrated *quarto* does not furnish the definition, it is necessary that we explain, that it expresses the conduct of an individual who fancies himself the smartest and best man in the world. On the present occasion, a fellow might be seen, dressed in a hunting shirt, with a rifle on his shoulder mounted, half tipsy, upon a spirited horse, and dashing through the crowd. Now he would force his spurs into his horse's sides, and put him at full speed, or reign him up until he reared upon his hinder feet; and now he would command him to stop, and the obedient animal would stand and tremble. All the time he was ranting and roaring in praise of himself, his horse, and the United States of America. He boasted that he was born in the woods: that he could tote a steamboat, and outrun a streak of lightning; that his wife was as handsome as a pet fawn, and his children real roarers. He bestowed similar encomiums upon his horse; and finally avowed himself a friend to the United States of America—and then he commenced again and went over the same round, flourishing his rifle all the time, and exerting his lungs to their utmost.

Although he often declared that he could whip any man in the round world, except Col. C. that he fit under at New Orleans, nobody accepted the challenge, or took offence; the whole being considered as a matter of course, and as the natural effect of stimulant potions upon an illiterate man of ardent temperament, who when duly sober, was an honest, quiet, and inoffensive citizen.

While the people were amused with the vagaries of this wild hunter, or engaged in conversation, the sun had gone down, and it was nearly dusk when the moving automaton, described in the commencement of this story, rode slowly into the town. It is customary in this country for persons who meet, although unacquainted, to salute each other, and this courtesy is especially practised towards strangers; and although the new comer on this occasion would not have been expected to address each individual in a crowded street, yet, when those who were nearest nodded or spoke as they civilly opened the way, they were surprised each

to see the horseman's gaze fixed on vacancy, and his body remaining as erect as if tied to a stake.

"That man's asleep," said one.

"He's as blind as a bat," said another.

"I reckon he's sort o' dead," exclaimed a third.

"He rides an elegant nag," remarked a fourth; and all were surprised that a man, apparently so good a judge of a horse, had not wit enough to see where he was going, or to know who were around him.

In the meanwhile our traveller moved proudly on, until he reached the best inn, a fine brick building presenting every indication of neatness, comfort, and luxury.

As he rode up, two well fed, athletic negroes, with visages like polished ebony,

and teeth as white as snow, rushed forth,

and while one seized his bridle, the other held his stirrup as he dismounted. Still

the automaton relaxed not a muscle; but

drawing up his body, moved majestically

towards the house. At the door he was

met by the landlord, a portly, well dressed man, with a fine open countenance, who

had been honored by his fellow citizens

with several civil appointments, and had even commanded some of them in the field,

in times of peril. He touched his hat as

he welcomed the stranger, and invited him

into his house with an air of dignity and

hospitality. A servant took his surtong,

and several gentlemen who were seated

around the fire, pushed back their chairs to

make room for the stranger. But all these

things moved not the automaton, the glazed

eye and compressed lip were still fixed, and

the chin remained in the cushion of an im-

mense cravat. After a momentary pause

the gentlemen in the room resumed their

conversation, the landlord applied himself

to the business of his house, and the silent

traveller was consigned to the oblivion

which he seemed to covet; and excited no

more attention except from an honest back-

woodsman, who strolled in to take a peep,

and after gazing at him for quarter of an

hour, suddenly clapped his hands, and ex-

claimed to his companion, "it moves, Bill!

if it ain't alive, I agree to

FOREIGN NEWS.

The steamer *CANADA*, arrived at New York Wednesday morning, with fourteen days later intelligence from Europe. The following summary embraces the principal items of news.

ENGLAND.—Everything is as dull as the season itself. Parliament will assemble for the despatch of business on the 3d of February, when it is rumored that various political and commercial measures will be brought before the legislature.

FRANCE.—There has been but little news of moment from the capital.

The perfects of departments, pursuant to the orders they have received from Paris are actively engaged in dismissing all the Socialist functionaries under their authority.

The Emperor of Austria has sent his portrait, richly framed, as a present to the President of the Republic.

Two hundred and fifty thousand rats were killed in the sewers of Paris in one week.

ITALY.—At Portici the foreign ministers resident there joined Gen. Barragay d' Hilliers in requesting the Pope to return at once. The Pope called a consistory of cardinals, when it was resolved that the return of his Holiness was desirable, but that the present time was inopportune.—The Pope accordingly postponed his return till a more favorable period. On the other hand, the *Paris Constitutionnel* publishes a letter from Rome of the 15th inst., which announces that Gen. Barragay d' Hilliers having arranged all the political difficulties, the Pope would shortly return to Rome.

The *Roman Observer* announces the conclusion of a loan with France.

We regret to learn of a serious loss to the collection of rare coins in the Vatican. It appears that a person occupying a situation of trust in the library began, soon after the flight of the Pope and Cardinals, a private pilfering of the treasures placed under his charge, which is now found to have been of a very extensive and important character. Many rare and some unique coins and medals are, it is said, found wanting, especially in the Roman series. The unique medal of Antinous—one of the largest gold coins that have come down from the days of the empire—is one of the missing specimens.

The pilferer, who has been arrested and is now confined in the Castle of St. Angelo, confesses to having purloined 900 medals, the value of which is mere old metal amounts to above \$3,000.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—Letters from Constantinople of the 28th of November, state that the following conclusions have been come to as regards the question of the refugees. The refugees who have sought Ottoman hospitality are to be located, for a term not exceeding one year, in some distant province in Turkey, whereas such as are furnished with foreign passports will be free to quit the country immediately. The Poles who have embraced the Mahomedan faith, are, according to the sense of treaties, to be withdrawn from the provinces of Asia. This arrangement, suggested by Sir Stratford Canning, has, it is said, been provisionally accepted by the Austrian and Russian Minister, and forwarded to Vienna and to St. Petersburg for their approval.

The fleet under the command of Sir. Wm. Parker was still at anchor in Basika Bay.

PRUSSIA.—By holding evening sittings the Second Chamber is making rapid progress towards the revision of the Constitution. The principalities of Hohenzollern having been fully ceded to the most powerful branch of the family, in the person of the King of Prussia, the Prussian monarchy receives an accession of territory about equal in extent and revenue to "Silesian circle." The principalities contain about 24 square miles of surface, and are almost wholly surrounded by the Kingdom of Wurtemberg; they have something more than 60,000 inhabitants, and include several towns, and about 102 villages. The State income amounts to 200,000 thalers, exclusive of the princely domains; the State debt amounts to a trifle more than the gross revenue of one year; the military contingent to the army of the Confederation is 500 men.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—A mutiny broke out in one of the Austrian regiments stationed in Comorn, on the 19th instant, through which several superior officers were killed by the exasperated men.

The Austrian government is about raising a foreign loan of 30,000,000 florins in the Lombard Venetian kingdom.

The financial deficit from Austria is said to be 40,000 francs per diem.

Accounts from Vienna and Berlin of the 22d state that a rebellion, on a most formidable scale, had broken out among the Servians. Syrmia, Scavonia, and the military boundaries, are up in arms against the Austrian government. The Scavonian and Servian boundary regiments have revolted, and raised the cordon of the Turkish frontier, so that the rear is fully secured—from the brethren of their race in Turkey they are assured beforehand of all support—a circumstance which will complicate the relations, already sufficiently *epicenes*, between Austria and the Porte.

The boundary regiments which have revolted are among the bravest and hardest soldiers in the Austrian service.

The military force alone of the rebels is estimated at 120,000 men, with 110 cannon, and if they are joined by the Croats which appears highly probable, they will have 200,000 men, with 300 cannon. The number of the insurgents are daily swelled by desertions from the Austrian regiments in Peterwardein, Esseg, &c.

IRELAND.—Language fails to describe the sad state of this doomed union. The guardians have neither funds nor credit, and are in debt £18,000. There are 13,000 paupers actually starving.

GERMANY.—The Archduke John has at length resigned his office as Regent of Germany. This event took place on the 20th of December at the palace at Frankfort. He resigned his rights and duties into the hands of their majesties of Austria and Prussia.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

The steamship *CHEROKEE*, arrived at New York, Sunday morning last, from Chagres. She brings the Pacific mails from San Francisco to December 1st, which arrived at Panama by the *Unicorn*, and 244 passengers, \$320,000 in specie on freight, and about \$400,000 in the hands of the passengers.

The news from the mining district is to the 24th November. The rains continued, and a stop had been put to all mining operations. Large numbers of emigrants and miners were crowding into San Francisco; notwithstanding which accession to its population, there was a full supply of provisions caused by recent arrivals. A proportionate fall in prices had taken place. Still many articles were held at high prices; but the fears entertained on the receipt of our last news from California of a famine are very much lessened. It seems now believed that though provisions may bear high prices, there will be enough. At the mines or diggings, there was a great want of all the necessities and comforts of life, including provisions, the consequence of which was great suffering. This, it appears, was owing to the early coming of winter rains, and before the miners had laid in their supplies. The impassable state of the roads rendered it almost impossible to reach the mountains with teams or mules.

A private letter in the Tribune says about 40,000 persons winter at the mines, the greater portion of them upon the Rio Americano, the Stanislaus and the Mariposa. The setting in of the rainy season has been the signal for the abandonment of digging in most parts, and the miners have employed the intervening pleasant hours between the rains in preparing winter quarters. In making arrangements for the rainy season, generally six or eight club together for the purpose of building and messing. In digging, from one to three act in concert.

Much excitement existed in California in consequence of the discovery of masses of quartz rock, which contained a large quantity of gold. Mr. T. Butler King had examined the various diggings as well as the country around, and was prepared to make a full report to the Government. He had sent to Washington a mule load of the gold bearing quartz in its natural state, from various localities. This will be the best evidence that we can have of the richness and abundance of the precious metal.—Some accounts say that there are entire mountains which are permeated with veins of this quartz formation. Mr. Wright, the member of Congress elect from California, is the bearer of additional facts as well as specimens of the rock in quartz.

We learn that there is much suffering and sickness at the mines, and from the want of the necessary medical aid and accommodations, numerous deaths. Of one company from Louisiana, consisting originally of fifteen, only eight were living last November. In the wet diggings the miners when at work, stand knee deep in water, under a broiling sun, the thermometer was mid-day 100° and over, while the blankets necessary. Rheumatic affections and swelling of the joints are very prevalent. The expenses to which they are subjected are enormous, and we read that miners boots sell for ninety and a hundred dollars a pair. A slouched wool hat for twelve, and a pound of flour from one-and-a-half to two dollars. It will readily be seen that but little can be left over to the miner, who may be so fortunate to escape sickness.—The regular demand of a physician, is "an ounce a call, with a charge for medicine of corresponding extravagance; as for instance a dollar for a dose of salts. Many anticipate death in some quarters from starvation or a more horrible result, the necessity of living upon each other.

The California Legislature was to commence the 15th of December. Its principal business would probably be to put the machinery of Government in motion. The United States Senators were to be chosen within four days after the meeting. State taxes were also to be provided. The Legislature was to consist of 16 Senators and 34 members of Assembly.

The total arrivals at San Francisco by sea from April 12 to November 28 were 25,500, of which 19,000 were Americans, and 667 were females. The total population is estimated at 94,000, of which 62,000 are Americans. The Alta California calls the total 100,000.

A costly snuffbox has been prepared, by order of the members of the Constitutional Convention, and was to be presented to Gov. Riley on the assembling of the Legislature. Its lid and sides are formed of choice and heavy specimens of the products of the placers, curiously joined. On the back of the lid is the initial R set with pearls.

The Pacific News records a sale of 188 lots about half a mile from the city, which brought \$105,965. In Portsmouth square, San Francisco, G. E. Tyler sold at auction 188 lots of land, 138 feet each, for \$98,965, terms cash.

The wages of seamen are falling, and the distress amongst this class, in consequence of their unceasing ineptiety, is becoming heart-rending.

A uniform company is about being organized in San Francisco. Already, nine-tenths coats, well suited to the purpose have been purchased.

An intelligent gentleman from California estimates the amount of Gold shipped at the mines at \$30,000,000 for the year 1849.

There were potatoes in the Fulton Market, San Francisco, that were raised in Monterey, five of which weighed 4 lbs.

The revenue brig Lawrence, has arrived at San Francisco.

There was a heavy frost at Stockton, on Wednesday night.

The most profound order, it is gratifying to learn, reigns throughout the whole State.

Common packing boxes have been broken up, and sold at 80 cents per superficial foot.

Every kind of food is selling at the digging for one dollar per pound.

Desertions from the U. S. Army had

31st CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 11.

SENATE.—Not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—The House proceeded to the election of Clerk. The final vote was, for Campbell (W) 112, Foney (D) 66, Foote 3, French 11, Prindle 1. Mr. Campbell was declared elected.

The House then proceeded to the election of Sergeant-at-Arms, at which two unsuccessful attempts were made.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Jan. 12.

SENATE not in session to-day.

HOUSE.—The House was occupied in balloting for Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Giddings (W) received on the second ballot 104 votes to 59 for Mr. Lane (D) and 15 scattering.—Mr. Lane's name was withdrawn and the House adjourned without another ballot.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 14.

SENATE.—Mr. Clemens's resolution in favor of amending the Constitution so as to confer upon the people the election of United States Senators, was read and referred.

The President communicated the papers called for by Mr. Venable's resolution, in relation to instructions given to agents in California.

The resolution was taken up respecting the expenses of collecting the revenue, and discussed. An amendment was adopted providing that the amount expended should not exceed the expenditure of 1848.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—On motion, the election of Sergeant-at-Arms was postponed.

The report on the rules of the House was then taken up. The present rules were adopted, subject to amendment, to be reported upon hereafter. An amendment was proposed, discussed and finally adopted, giving the Speaker discretionary power about voting in case of a tie.

The 17th rule, admitting to the floor of the House members of State Legislatures, was so amended as to exclude all persons unknown to the door-keeper, without information from some member, that he is entitled to such privilege. Mr. Butler made a proposition allowing members the privilege of introducing parties to the floor which led to a protracted debate. The further consideration of the rules was postponed till Monday next, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

SENATE.—A memorial was presented for a telegraph line from St. Louis to California. A select Committee on French spoliations was appointed.

The bill providing for expenses of collecting the revenue was passed.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill for the payment of expenses incurred by the Florida war.

The Senate then went into Executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.—Three unsuccessful ballots were taken for Sergeant-at-Arms, when on the fourth, it was announced that upwards of 107, "overruled," "overruled," 107, and Mr. Giddings 102.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 16.

SENATE.—Several abolition petitions were presented and laid on the table.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Patents, stating that the annual report will be delayed several months.

Mr. Dickinson offered a resolution of inquiry, as to whether the 127th paragraph of the regulations of West Point Academy, was one of interference with religious opinions.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill defining the Texas boundary, which was not to exceed 150,000 square miles in area, and for paying Texas fifteen millions indemnity for territory relinquished. Referred.

Mr. Foote called up, and advocated his territorial bill, which was referred.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill to amend the Constitution, providing for the election of United States Senators by the people. Made special order of the day for Wednesday next.

The Secretary of State sent in Valparaiso correspondence.

The Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE.—The joint resolution providing for collecting the revenue was received from the Senate, ordered to be printed and referred.

Five ballots were had for door-keeper.—On the 5th ballot, many whigs changed their votes for Mr. Tufts. Result—Tufts 98, Flood 57, Cole 45. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 17.

The following is all that has been received of Thursday's proceedings.

HOUSE.—A resolution in favor of printing and binding ten thousand extra copies of the report on Commerce and Navigation, after considerable debate, was adopted.

Five unsuccessful ballots for door-keep.

A SCRUPULOUS WITNESS.—An eminent lawyer was employed in the action against the proprietors of the Rockingham Coach. On the part of the defendant the coachman was called. His examination in chief being ended, he was subjected to the leading cross examinations. Having held up the forefinger of his right hand to the witness, and warned him to give a "precise answer" to every question put, he proceeded.

"You drive the Rockingham coach?"

"No, sir, I do not."

"Why, man, did you not tell my learned friend so this moment?"

"No, sir, I did not."

"Now, sir, K put it to you—I put it to you on your oath—do you not drive the Rockingham Coach?"

"No, sir, I drive the horses!"

THE CITIZENS of Waterbury, Conn. to the number of 350, have signed a petition to their rumsellers, praying them to abandon the traffic. The petition is a well-written document setting forth the results of the traffic in that and other towns.

BY THEAILS.

SLIDING-BREECH FIRE-ARM.—Or *celebrated Prussian Zund Nadel*.—John B. Klein, 51 Laight-st, has lately received a patent for the United States as assignee of the inventor Mr. C. Hartung, who is also in this City. This gun has been used with extraordinary effect by the Prussian army against the Danes; and in the Grand Duchy of Baden and in Dresden. It can fire ten shots in a minute, and carries a ball with effect 800 yards, needs no priming-powder or cap.—The igniting material is in the cartridge, and this is ignited by the trigger forcing a needle into the cartridge. There is an air chamber behind the cartridge, the expansion of which assists in projecting the ball and causes it to be carried to so great a distance. No priming is required, it is therefore not affected by wet weather, and all that has to be done to load, is to draw back the breech-pin, put in the cartridge, and then push the breech-pin forward, and it is then ready to be fired.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

PICKPOCKETS.—A fellow named Dennis Scanlan, was brought up before the Police in Boston Tuesday, the fifth time, for pilfering money from women, at auction rooms, &c. He was ordered to give bail in \$500 for his appearance at the Municipal Court. Marshal Tukey gave quite an account of the operations of this and other rogues of the same class. He spoke of this class as—

"And of these thieves there are seven classes:—There is one class who work entirely on the breast pockets—another who devote themselves to the side pockets—another who attend to the outside coat pockets—and finally another class who do nothing but rob females;—and this prisoner is one of this latter class, and one of the worst of thieves with whom our city can be annoyed. He assumes various guises, attends the auction rooms, where poor women at times resort for the purpose of getting a necessary article cheap, and robs them of their all. He is a sneaking thief, who has not the courage to rob a man;—and when he had robbed this poor woman, and she looked upon him with an eye of suspicion, he trembled and looked pale—uttering not a word when accused.

A GOOD THING.—On New Year's eve, Henry Bright, Esq., of Northampton, gave a party, at his splendid mansion, to all the poor children of the town of every age, sex, and color—from the almshouse, the highways, and the hedges—to whose comfort and enjoyment his lady and himself devoted their personal efforts. Besides a splendid supper, and good wholesome instruction, (says the Springfield Post,) Mr. B. and his lady distributed among them articles of winter apparel. We have no doubt but they have "received their recompense," in the belief that they have lent their influence to "raise up those that are bowed down," and planted in their young minds brighter hopes for the future. If all who have the means, would seek to elevate this class, how soon would crime, and its consequent degradation and poverty be

WEDNESDAY, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

SENATE.—A memorial was presented for a telegraph line from St. Louis to California. A select Committee on French spoliations was appointed.

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NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1850.

WHO STATE CONVENTION.—At a Convention of the Whigs of the State of Rhode Island, held at the State House in Providence on the 17th inst., Hon. Henry Y. Cranston, of Newport, was elected Chairman, and William H. Cranston, of Newport, and Wingate Hays, of Providence, Secretaries.

The following gentlemen were then unanimously nominated as candidates for the following offices, viz:

For Governor,
HENRY B. ANTHONY, of Providence.
For Lieutenant Governor,
THOMAS WHIPPLE, of Coventry.
For Secretary of State,
CHRISTOPHER E. ROBBINS,
of Providence.
For Attorney General,
JOSEPH M. BLAKE,
of Bristol.
For General Treasurer,
STEPHEN CAHOONE,
of Newport.

Mr. Sheffield, from the committee appointed to wait upon the candidates and inform them of their nomination, reported that they had attended to the duties of their appointment, and that all the candidates accepted of their nominations.

The General Assembly.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Jan. 11.

SENATE.—A resolution was passed referring the act to provide for the education of the indigent blind and the indigent deaf, and a resolution relating to the same and other reports and papers therein in the Secretary's office.

The Senate proceeded to the order of the day, and the Clerk concluded the reading of the report.

A resolution of thanks to the State of New York for a copy of the record of the Commissioners of 1741, on the boundary line between Massachusetts and Rhode Island was passed unanimously.

The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—A bill was passed entitled "an act to authorize the city of Providence to establish a Reform School."

An act in amendment of an act entitled "an act establishing and regulating fees", was passed.

The Resolution of thanks to the State of New York which had passed the Senate, was concurred in by the House.

An act in addition to an act entitled "an act in relation to bills of exchange and promissory notes" was passed.

Petition of Hope Mingo, for liberation, granted and act passed.

The House adjourned to Monday, 3 p.m.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Jan. 14.

SENATE.—Communications were received from the Governor, and referred to the House.

The petition of James N. Granger, in favor of convict No. 89, having been passed by the House at its last session was concurred in by the Senate.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Resolution inviting Rev. Dr. Wayland to address the General Assembly upon a proposed change in the system of instruction in Brown University; the resolution was passed and Wednesday afternoon Jan. 16, appointed for that purpose.

Several petitions were presented and referred to the House then adjourned.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 15.

SENATE.—The Senate concurred in the vote of the House, inviting Dr. Wayland to address the General Assembly.

The petitions of Master, Wardens, &c., of Morning Star Lodge, for amendment of charter, Woonsocket Fire Company, for amendment of charter, and Joseph Southwick, for leave to take poor debtor's oath, were granted and concurred.

Willard Bellows vs. Creditors. Petition granted and act passed.

The House then adjourned.

THE AGED.—The following is a list of aged persons (above seventy years) who have died in Little Compton, during the past year:—

Betsey Hunt,.....	92
Betsey Grimell,.....	92
Elizabeth Hilliard,.....	85
Leuen Sisson,.....	83
Susannah Davenport,.....	83
John Pearce,.....	80
Judith Manley,.....	79
Gouldrey Pearce,.....	76
Falco Davis,.....	74
	74

The population of Little Compton is 1400, and the number of deaths in 1849 was 26.

THE AGE OF WONDERS.—In this age of wonderful improvements and travelling facilities, merchants think nothing of travelling a thousand miles to make their purchases, when such a purchase is made profitable to them. There are many clothing dealers throughout the Union who go to Boston for the sake of trading at the famous Oak Hall.

• • •

A DUEL with sabres is said to have taken place at Fort Henry recently, between two of the privates of Col. Ringgold's Flying Artillery, in consequence of an insult offered by one named Palmer, who had been promoted to the office of clerk. Palmer's sword broke, when another was brought, the fight was continued with great fury, until one of them received a frightful wound on the side of the face, nearly slicing his cheek off. The other was horribly cut.

ISAAC MUSSELMAN and John Toner, lunatics, were chained to the floor of the Gettysburg, Pa. prison, when it was burnt last week, and both perished in the flames.

• • •

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE says that the value of chewing tobacco sold in that market amounts to one and a half million of dollars annually.

• • •

TWENTY DOLLAR GOLD PIECES.—Two dies which have been struck of this new coin have been condemned, and it will probably be three or four months before it comes into circulation.

• • •

WILLIAM C. PARKHURST, who was convicted of selling free negroes, and escaped from prison at Richmond, Va., has gone to California.

• • •

THE NEW YORK COURIER of Thursday gives a list of 71 passengers who were lost in the Caleb Grimshaw. Their ages were generally from one to thirty years.

• • •

WILLIAM HANLY, has been committed to take his trial at the Supreme Court in March next, for wilfully murdering his wife at Providence on the 2d instant.

• • •

THOMAS G. PRATT, whig, has been elected U. S. senator from Maryland for eight years, for a whole term and to fill a vacancy.

• • •

THE MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY have received from Samuel Appleton a Glasgow Bible, ornamented with plates and valued at \$50.

House to print the Report of the Committee on the State Debt, with amendments; and pending the discussion upon the amendment the Senate adjourned.

Upon invitation, the Senate joined the House for the purpose of listening to the address of the Rev. Dr. Wayland.

Upon their return, a vote of thanks was passed and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee on the Judiciary reported an act in amendment of an act entitled "an act in amendment of an act entitled 'an act enabling Town Councils to grant licenses for retailing strong liquors and for other purposes,' and of several acts in amendment thereof. Read and passed.

Mr. Updike called up "an act in relation to the publication of the public laws,"—The bill was read and passed.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported an act to repeal so much of the act directing the manner of preferring petitions to the General Assembly, as requires the payment of fees upon such petitions.—Read and passed.

The Rev. Dr. Wayland addressed the members of the two Houses, and at the conclusion of his remarks the two Houses separated. A resolution of thanks to Rev. Dr. Wayland was passed and the House adjourned.

THE OLD BREWERY, a well known locality at the Five Points, New York, has been partly destroyed by fire.

THE COINER of the Revenue Service died at Erie, Pa. on Saturday, the 12th inst.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury ordering all the revenue cutters to be laid up and the crews discharged.

A single grain of musk has been known to perfume a large room for the space of twenty years.

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A single grain of mus

PICTOU COAL,

FOR BLACKSMITH'S use, for sale on Devens' Wharf, C. DEVENS, Jr.

Newport, Aug. 18.—tf.

Providence, Bristol & Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, Nov. 12th, 1849, the steamboat PERRY, Capt. Woolsey, will leave Newport for Bristol and Providence every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

Returning, will leave Butler's wharf, Providence, (West side) every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

For fare to and from Providence, 75 cents; Bristol 50 cents.

The Perry will be in readiness to tow vessels at reasonable rates.

Freight will be taken as low as by any other conveyance.

For further information apply on board.

Nov. 10.

Notice.

THE subscribers have concentrated their business, and formed a Co-partnership this day under the name and firm of

NEWTON BROTHERS,

and will continue their former business on a more extensive plan at No. 186 & 188 Thames street, corner of Pelham, and respectively solicit a continuance of patronage.

EDWARD F. NEWTON,
JAMES R. NEWTON,
WILLIAM NEWTON.

June 28, 1849.

In consequence of the above arrangement, it is all important that all debts due us previous to the 1st of January should be settled immediately.

E. F. & J. R. NEWTON.

WILLIAM NEWTON.

The undersigned having associated himself with his Brothers, as above, takes this method of tendering his thanks to his customers for the very liberal patronage that has ever been extended to him, and will be much gratified for a continuance of the same at the lower store, where every inducement will be made to gratify their wishes.

WILLIAM NEWTON.

Newport, June 28, 1849.

GLASS ! GLASS !

5 HUNDRED Boxes of French and American window and picture GLASS, double and single thickness sizes from 5 by 8 to 18 by 24 inches. It being the greatest selection and quantity ever introduced in this town, is now offered for sale at 20 per cent less than any other store in town, by the box or single pieces. ALSO, all kinds of PAINTS, OIL, POT ASHES, &c., usually kept in a Paint store, at No. 29 Spring street.

E. J. READ.

Newport, March 31, 1849.—tf.

TO LET

THE valuable estate No. 148 Thames street. The store has been recently reared and modernized, and as a business location is not surpassed by any in Newport. The tenement is roomy and convenient—there is a good cellar and well of water, and a large garden, containing some valuable fruit trees. For terms apply to

W. HUNTER.

DAGUERREOTYPE'S.
J. A. WILLIAMS, would respectfully inform the citizens of Newport and vicinity, that he has been induced to open a room in this place, recently occupied by *Maschke & Brother*, for the purpose of taking DAGUERREOTYPE LINESSES, in the room over the Park Saloon, where he has an excellent north light, (of all others best adapted to his business,) his Pictures are noted for Clear and Life-like eyes, and their soft and uniform shading. Pictures of all kinds copied like the original or larger. No person is expected to pay for a Likeness unless perfectly satisfied with it.

[Nov. 24, 1849.]

QUEEN ANNS VILLE POLISHING POWDER,—the most beautiful ever discovered, & cleans and polishes all metals—Glass, &c., and removes grease from silk or woolen fabrics without injuring the color. Sold by

R. J. TAYLOR.

NEW FRUITS AND NUTS.—Oranges and Lemons, Figs, Prunes, Raisins, Dates, Mala-grapes, Shell Banks; Chestnuts, &c., just received and for sale at the Confectionary and Variety Store, corner of Thames and Frank street, by STACY.

NEW BOOKS.—The Life of Helen Jewett; The Whig Almanac for 1850; Roland Cashell, by Charles Leven—part 3d; The Two Sisters, by Lady Charlotte Bury; The Dead Boxer, by Wm. Carleton; Fothergill, or the Man of Enterprise,—by J. Austin Spens. For sale at TILLEY'S.

The Park Saloon, as heretofore is the Head Quarters for all, and the favorite resort of our friends and patrons. We are opening the largest and most extensive assortment of

WONDERS & CURIOSITIES ever brought to this market, (suitable for Children from 6 months to 50 years old)—there is nothing that human ingenuity can devise that is not to be found among our assortment. Great arrangements are also being made in the

CANDY LINE. Our counters are groaning under the weight of the good things prepared for the Children's favorite Holiday, and our friends would confer a favor on us by calling as early in the week as possible, as it will be better for them not to wait till the grand rush.

PARK SALOON.

Dec. 15, 1849.

MARINE and FIRE INSURANCE. The American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., continue to Insure against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactures, Buildings, & Merchandise and also against MARINE RISKS on favorable terms. The capital stock

\$150,000,

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 9. 1847.

William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubael Hutchinson, Ebenezer Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S. Hatch, Caleb Harris, D. T. Bowen, Walker Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel B. Taylor.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

ALLEN O. PECK, President.

WALKER HUMPHREY, Secretary.

American Insurance Co.

Office, June 9, 1847.

John L. CRANSTON, JOHN P. TENNANT, STEPHEN R. SLOCUM, Comm'r.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

RHODA GIFFORD, Administrator.

Newport, Nov. 9, 1849.

For the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Rhode Island Union Bank, held Tuesday, January 1st, 1850, agreeable to notice—the following named persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.—Stephen T. Northam, Robert P. Lee, Charles Devens, Samuel Barker, William Sherman, William Littlefield, William Cozzen, and Edward King.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, CHARLES DEVENS, was elected President, and

R. P. LEE, Cashier.

Newport, Jan. 2, 1850.

CLOTHING

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

OREGON

CLOTHING STORE

A Large and Extensive assortment of FASHIONABLE

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Adapted expressly to the FALL and WINTER trade. Consisting in part, of Blue, Black, and Brown Overcoats and Sacks. Under Sacks of the best quality from English, French and German cloths. Sattinet Coats and Sacks of every grade. A large assortment of Pants, consisting of Blue and Black Broadcloths and Cassimere, Striped and Quince Dossins, Sattinet, Vermont Cloths, Jentucky Jeans, &c. &c.

A good assortment of Winter Vests, made of Broadcloth, Dossins and Cassimere. Also Vests of Silk and Satin, Valencia, Marseilles, Italian Cloth, and a great variety of styles too numerous to mention.

Frice Goods always on hand and made to order. Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Suspenders, Gloves, Stocks, Cravats, Socks, woolen under Shirts and Drawers, and all other articles usually kept in a general furnishing and outfitting establishment.

HATS AND CAPS

of the latest styles, and for sale cheap.

BESIDES the above we have on hand a large lot of TRUNKS, VALICES & CARPET BAGS, which may, as usual, be found here cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see for yourselves at the

OREGON CLOTHING STORE,

Corner of Thames and Franklin Streets.

Newport, October 13, 1849.

BRASS FOUNDER,

PLUMBER

AND

COPPER SMITH.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to execute orders in the shortest possible time, and on the most reasonable terms. All articles usually kept in the Founder Copper Smith line and constantly on hand, repaired in the neat and substantial manner. He has a large and beautiful assortment of the latest invention of

COPPER & IRON PUMPS,

among which may be enumerated—Farnam's patent Double Action Forcing and Suction; patent Hydraulics; Double action lift and force, ship & steamboat Pumps, and a great variety of others, which will be fitted in the best manner and warranted not to fail, until worn out.

A large supply of LEAD PIPE is kept on hand, which will be fitted to order in any style that may be desired.

A large assortment of such articles as are usually found in an establishment of this kind on hand and for sale. All kinds of Job Work will be carefully attended to on the most reasonable terms. Orders left at the store will be executed with despatch.

A share of public patronage is solicited and the most ample satisfaction will be given. Store second door north of the Custom House. Newport, 1850.] NATHAN M. CHAFFEE.

NEW BONNETS.

JUST RECEIVED AT—

JAMES HAMMOND'S,

FELT, COLORED STRAW, COLORED CHIP

A.C. & C.

With other NEW GOODS.

WOOD, BRICKS, STONE, COAL & C.

ON Devens' Wharf, 100 cords of Pine, Oak, and Maple WOOD, 2000 Danvers BRICKS hard pressed—suitable for sidewalls; 10,000 feet flag and curb STONE, 60 chaldrons Pictou and Virginia COAL for Blacksmith's use, 6 hds New Orleans MOLASSES. For sale by

CHARLES DEVENS, JR.

NOV. 27.—

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, guardian of the persons and estates of Charles D. Baker and Daniel Baker, minors, and children of D. Baker, late of said Portsmouth, dec'd., and having qualified himself according to law, requests all persons having claims against said minors, to present the same to him within six months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to them to pay the same to him without delay.

SAMUEL CLARKE, Guardian

Oct. 27, 1849.

WOOD, BRICKS, STONE, COAL & C.

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PARK SALOON.

Dec. 15, 1849.

For the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Rhode Island Union Bank, held Tuesday, January 1st, 1850, agreeable to notice—the following named persons were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.—Stephen T. Northam, Robert P. Lee, Charles Devens, Samuel Barker, William Sherman, William Littlefield, William Cozzen, and Edward King.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, CHARLES DEVENS, was elected President, and

R. P. LEE, Cashier.

Newport, Jan. 2, 1850.

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